

Hutchinson Gazette.

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HONORABLE S. FOSTER,
LEE A. HUTTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. See page 1.

C. E. SIDLINGER.

The Druggist

North Main street



This only way to hold the...
Serve is to hold it.

JIM TROUTMAN, the great politician was one of the speakers at the Leavenworth pow-wow.

As money becomes scarce the products of labor it takes to get a dollar. Look at the wheat, corn and other markets.

The republican members of the legislature last week voted down a resolution protesting against the further issue of bonds. How is this for the only party that ever did anything to silver?

It now takes three bushels of wheat to get a dollar. With the dollar pay any more on your mortgage, or are you taxes any less than three years ago when it only took one bushel of wheat to get a dollar?

Mr. CLEVELAND is elected by the people to make a change in the currency and tariff laws. He has done neither. Remember the places for printing the bonds were ordered by Mr. Harrison's secretary of the treasury.

OUTSIDE of the rotten borough of New York City there is no one who demands gold. Either a silver or treasury note will be accepted in payment of millions of debt or property by the people who produce the wealth of the country.

MORRILL, the man who two weeks ago said the prohibitory law must be enforced, accepted one of the chairs and was one of the biggest guns at the Baker for election at Leavenworth and it is fair to presume that he hadn't been drinking hydrant water either.

DURING the years from 1880 to 1890 the interest on the indebtedness of the country exceeded the products of labor by thousands of dollars. This was during the good old republican days. How long do you think it will take the people to get out of debt at that rate?

THE people of Kansas do not care one cent about the gold reserve. What they would like would be plenty of full legal tender treasury notes. There are millions of dollars of property either in land, wheat, corn or hogs waiting to be exchanged for the old fashioned greenback.

Or late years it has been quite a fad among the leading representatives of temperance while at banquets to turn their glasses down when wine or other drinks were being passed. This policy was fully carried out at the Leavenworth banquet given in honor of Senator-elect Baker. The only departure from the original custom was to turn the glasses after the wine was passed.

By a strict party vote the republican members of the Missouri legislature passed resolutions calling for the resignation of Senator Vest because he bolted Cleveland's financial policy, and also because he refused to be used as a cats paw by the Kansas City and St. Louis boards of trade, in their attempt to coerce him to fasten permanently the gold standard on the people. How much longer will the western people be fooled by the so-called bimetalists.

ABOUT IRRIGATION.

We are not an irrigation enthusiast, in fact, we think as for general farming in Kansas that the plan of pumping water is not a good idea, on account of the expense, but we do think as for raising apples and all kinds of fruit and vegetables that it would prove a paying investment to put in a large pump. We long to see the Arkansas Valley full of well cared for orchards and somewhat from a selfish standpoint, as we would like to have it possible for us to buy a bushel of apples at a time.

THAT BANQUET.

Leavenworth has celebrated the election of Lucien Baker.

That is from a flow of champagne and point.

Jim Troutman was there. So was Morrill who said the prohibitory laws must be enforced.

\$300 was spent for champagne.

No account was kept of the other drinks.

Dave Overmyer made a speech.

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BY J. E. LAND

action was a "debt" contracted by the people to the people.

Such a form of "debt" is amortized or discharged at its inception, as well as in all stages of its development.

Otherwise, as the people made the debt to themselves and as a collective body were its sole beneficiaries, to be honest they should pay themselves off.

The fact is that Mr. Cochran, like a good many others, has allowed his wits to become befuddled by the old and false cry of the money lenders, who, for their own ends and profits, have always insisted that the greenback is a "debt."

They even insisted that the government treasury reports should always put the outstanding greenbacks in the form of non-interest bearing debt.

They have harped so long on this idiotic line, that people like Mr. Cochran have begun to look upon it as the truth.

When a man borrows from himself, to call it a debt which he must repay in order to set an example of honesty to his children, is the veriest twaddle.

Yet that exactly describes the wit in Mr. Cochran's argument.

No man can legally or morally be in debt to himself.

If he borrows from himself, and spends what he borrows, he thus gets the benefit of borrowing in the thing purchased, and his debt is thus repaid to himself.

To say that when a man borrows from himself that he should forever after pay interest upon it to himself is creating confusion worst confounded.

It is precisely the same with the people comprising this government.

Having coined the greenbacks, they spent them to carry on the war.

Thus the "debt" the people contracted to themselves was discharged when they received the benefit for which the greenbacks were spent.

Mr. Cochran says the people through their government should pay interest upon this "debt."

Here the usurers' creed steps in. Why should it pay interest?

Who is it that longer refuses to accept or hold these greenbacks and demands interest for holding them?

Money lenders, of course. But why should the people pay these money lenders \$25,000,000 a year interest (on all government paper) without compensation?

Such a free gift to money lenders is the "example of honesty" which Mr. Cochran says should be set.

Here is a case of clear-cut striving to make black white, to make dishonesty honesty.

Mr. Cochran, unconsciously, lends his voice in support of a most infamous raid upon the treasury.

There is a big difference between this government coining paper money and borrowing money from individuals, but Mr. Cochran does not seem to understand this difference.

But he will now, and we expect to hear his eloquence used in favor of the people.—Philadelphia Evening Item.

OUR ENEMIES DISAPPOINTED.

They Are Disappointed Because We Did Not Abandon the Omaha Platform.

The populist conference at St. Louis has decided to reaffirm the Omaha platform without variation. This, of course, commits leaders of the party to the policy of hammering the heads of twenty nails at the same time and squandering their energy on schemes and projects that are either premature or impracticable. This is about what might have been expected from men who are for the most part visionary and high-strung.—Omaha Bee.

The conference of pops at St. Louis was mostly occupied in the discussion of the advisability of changing their principles radically. The wheel-horses of the organization were of the opinion that there must be something rotten about their platform or they would have had better success in the late election. Therefore they thought it good "tactics" to get up something newer, as the public is apparently tired of the shelf-worn goods put on the market at Omaha and St. Louis. Just how the decision went it is not possible to gather from the dispatches so far, though the dispatcher claimed that the conference hung on to the old platform of odds and ends as prepared at Omaha.—State Journal.

It pains us exceedingly not to be able to follow the advice of our friends, the enemy, but we are not built that way. We strenuously favor what they oppose. We are after what they do not wish us to have. We are not looking to them for counsel and guidance. Had we done at St. Louis what they were anxious to have us do, viz., advocate the cutting away from our platform on which 3,000,000 voters have been gathered, "the projects that are either premature or impracticable," it would have been sure death to the party.

Our interested critics seem utterly unable to comprehend that our demands hang together and are practically one, that being opposed to monopoly of one kind, we must oppose monopolies of every kind. We are all wheel-horses when it comes to sweeping around and charging against monopoly oppressors. The populist party is not controlled by leaders, but by principles. It can take no backward steps, because its demands have all been the demands of justice. The "shelf-worn" goods that people are tired of are not the railroad, the land, telegraph, or government banking questions, but the tariff, the everlasting tariff question.—Lincoln (Neb.) Wealth Makers.

NOT A DEBT, BUT MONEY.

It is the Usurers and Not the People Who Say That the Greenback is a Debt.

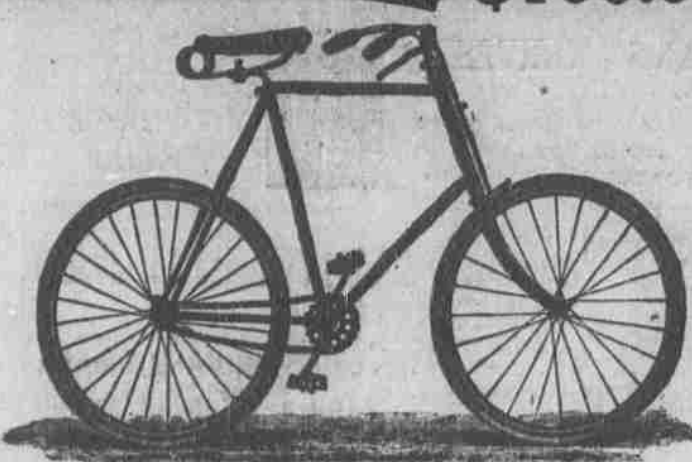
In his late speech, Congressman Cochran (dem., N. Y.), said: "The objection to the greenback was that it was a debt. The government should retire it and pay interest upon its debt. It should set the example of honesty which underlies its laws, and not do anything itself which it would not permit or approve in its humblest citizen."

Mr. Cochran is a lawyer, but his argument is nonsense.

When this government assumed its constitutional right to coin greenbacks, it borrowed nothing from anybody; therefore, no debt is owing in the transaction.

Whatever "debt" was in the trans-

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Fruit Raising in Western Colorado

The water-courses and water-sheds of western Colorado converge from north, south and east to one valley near the central western line of the state. This valley is all but semi-tropical in climate and although but ten years since the first planting, it is now the most noted fruit section of the entire country. From this low valley on the Grand river, as from the hinge of a fan, lead out and up radiating natural highways of commerce. A railroad seeking to cross the state from west to east, within a scope of three hundred miles from north to south, must necessarily drop into one of these converging water-courses and pass through the common central point where it passes on to the Pacific coast. Within this semi-circle lies the wealth of Colorado. Here are hundreds of camps where tens of thousands live from gold and silver mining. Here are coal fields that supply all the carboniferous deposits of America; in marble that equals in beauty that of famed Carrara; iron enough to feed the furnaces of the world, and a few hundred thousand acres of as fertile lands as can be found in the most productive parts of the Mississippi valley.

Near the center of this valley, and at the confluence of the Grand and the Gunnison, lies the beautiful city of Grand Junction. When nature deposited within this three hundred mile limit all those elements which go to make a country great, and its people rich, she seems to have so fashioned the topography of the mountains that at our central and lower point they might build a city and from the fertile valleys draw their fruits, vegetables and grains.

Fruit raising is fast becoming the leading occupation of the farmers in Montrose and Delta counties, along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, as well as at Grand Junction, the lower and largest valley on the Grand river. California peaches, pears, apricots and plums, all at a discount when brought in competition with those grown in the valleys, because of the superior flavor and beauty of the latter. Every year a grown by irrigation and water is abundant. There are no crop failures from drought and no insects to devour the fruits of man's labor. On ten acres an ordinary farmer, unskilled in fruit culture, makes more money each year than he could on 100 acres growing grains in a favorable season, and in ten years there has never been a single failure of fruit. Until orchards come into bearing which is the third year, vegetables are grown, which find a ready market in the mountains at double usual prices, thus insuring a good living. Fruit grows frequently at \$500 and \$800 an acre. Fruit crop, while \$200 an acre is very ordinary. The market is so great and the fruit best so limited, that it is never hoarded. It is doubtful if there is a more promising locality in the West for thrifty farmers who see a locality where crops simply never fail. The Denver and Rio Grande has its lines running into Grand Junction and by its liberal policy is doing much to develop this fruitful valley. It gives a one-cent rate to those seeking to leave the country. Where the water is so mild that the snow seldom lies on the ground for a day, and all fruits, from the apple to the tender watermelon, "California grapes," and even soft shell almonds thrive, and where irrigation is a success, life here is sure and anxiety consequent upon crop failure.

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